

y, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty.

The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it would have been an assumption equally revealing to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico.

This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance our own solemn declaration that that republic was an independent State.—Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our people, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing for intimidation. A war, under any circumstances is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unassisted pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the people of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences rather than submit to such conditions.

But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestion of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to accompany by every act, that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had not done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the order of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was as to be in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I feel it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best exponents of popular sentiment. No definite action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and people.

The great popular election which just terminated, afforded the best opportunity for ascertaining the will of the States and the people upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American people; and that, until their opinion was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that, whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients in preference to those of arms.

The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation, and in that form it has been submitted to the order of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic.

It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union, promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of states which should be formed out of territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of \$400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since our last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of the Government and the people, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our

coast-wise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions, safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develop themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I would not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, and design on our part to do so with respect to this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisition of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or active diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1842, have been transmitted through the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports; all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the United States, acting under the orders of our Government and forcible entry into the Custom House at Dryer's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the law of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and after the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the first of January next, and setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of 7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the government do not fall due at an earlier date; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum) be enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of securities, which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to

capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense for transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue—consisting of banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and in the language of the day, money becomes plenty.

Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of the Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given to distinctly to understand that the favors of the government will be altogether withdrawn or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The government, through its revenue, has at all times, an important part to perform in connection with its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter, or aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue.—When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority, and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows.

The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the government, and that whatsoever exists beyond should be reduced or modified.

The doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of sound discrimination in the selection of articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would, at all times, suggest to the legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interest of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent states, a patriotic legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such a course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole, and thus secure that permanency in the policy of the government, without which, all efforts to advance the public property are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress, and the executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the secretary of war, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The secretary in no degree, exaggerates the great importance of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, in which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been

brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.—The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well established policy of the government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several states, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that, the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country, will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the secretary of the navy will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the department imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of construction, equipment and repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed that the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the navy yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated navy yard, as a measure, not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring to the accompanying report of the Post-master General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the department, for the last four years, have been so conducted, as from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office, a debt of nearly \$500,000 existed against the department which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The department on the 4th of March next, will be found under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy.—The laws have contemplated throughout, that the department should be self sustained, but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system.

There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage, as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, recently recommended an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the

transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed, and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armament, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy, and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet.—Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered the most efficient aid in carrying on the government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are, rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that justice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected and was deemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact in illustration of the truth of these remarks, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of \$120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commensuration.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane; who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years?

During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A devastating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless.

Commerce and manufactures, which has suffered in common with every other enterprise, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness in the retirement which I now await me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined at an early day to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave this office, marking myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity.

I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact, that when under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree the attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December, 1844.

The attempt to put down bustles has proved a signal failure. They stick triumphantly out, and defy the world!

I'll take your part, as the dog said when he stole the cat's dinner.

COMMERCIAL.

From the N. O. Tropic of Dec. 20, 1844.

The Cotton Market opened languidly yesterday, uninfluenced by the tenor of the foreign advices, and the business did not exceed 2,000 bales.—Prices are about the same, but the majority of buyers are unwilling to pay previous rates.

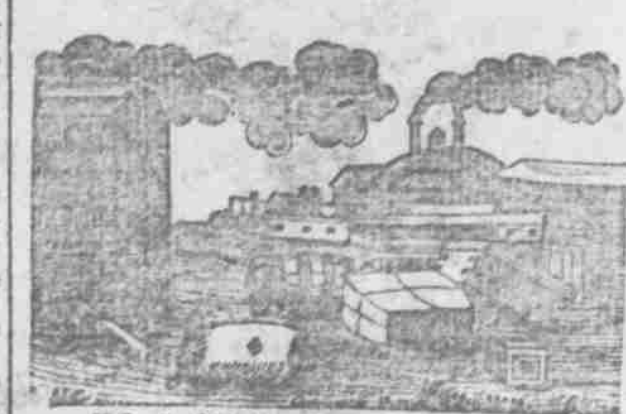
LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Liverpool and Manchester.

INTERIOR	34 a 2 1/2
ORDINARY	4 a 4 1/2
MIDDLING	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
MIDDLING FAIR	5 a 5 1/2
FAIR	5 1/2 a 6
GOOD FAIR	6 a 7
GOOD AND FINE	7 a 8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NOVEMBER 18.—Since Friday, our market has been less active than previous to that date, and up to this time there are no symptoms of a return of animation. On Saturday, the sales amounted to 4,000 bales, and to-day they do not exceed 3,000 inclusive of about 2,500 American, 200 Peruvian and 1,000 Egyptian. The Egyptian 54 to 54 1/2, 30s. 24s. prices have a downward tendency.



YAZOO CITY:  
Friday, December 27, 1844.  
J. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

NOTICE.—Hereafter the payment for ALL Advertisements will be due after the first insertion—those from a distance MUST be paid for in advance. JOB WORK to be paid for on DELIVERY. January 1, 1844.

### The President's Message.

According to promise, we publish in today's paper, to the exclusion of much more interesting matter, the Message of Acting President Tyler,—we do this more from custom than any real interest which it contains. In this Message, Captain Tyler shows his military spirit, by indulging in a tirade of war-like abuse of Mexico; he takes much credit to himself for the prosperous condition of our government, and annexes Texas without any difficulty.

### Congressional.

Congress convened on the 2d inst., and the Senate was called to order by Mr. Mangum, the President pro. tem.—27 Senators were in attendance. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by the Speaker, and one hundred and eighty-three members answered to their names.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. introduced a joint resolution that there should be two chaplains of different denominations elected to serve alternately in the Senate and House, for the session. This resolution was violently opposed by Mr. Pettit, of Indiana; he contended that the resolution was an attempt to establish a religion, and proposed an amendment, that the practice of having chaplains be done away with, which was negated by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would bring in a bill providing for extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the Oregon Territory. Also a bill providing for the election of Electors for President and Vice President on the same day, in all the States.

Mr. Adams gave notice that he would offer a resolution to rescind the 25th Rule, which prohibits the reception of abolition petitions. The House then adjourned.

The time of the Senate on the 3d inst., was occupied by the reading of the President's Message. 3,000 copies with 3,500 without the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. Several members appeared and took their seats.

In the House, the President's Message was read, and after some discussion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution to rescind the 25th Rule, which prohibits the reception of abolition petitions, and after an ineffectual motion to lay it on the table, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 108 yeas to 60 nays.

Mr. King gave notice that he would introduce a bill to reduce and regulate the rates of postage.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws of the United States. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate on the 4th inst., the Rev. Mr. Tustin was re-elected chaplain. Several members appeared and took their seats. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Burt gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to repeal the duty on cotton bagging and gunny cloth.

Mr. Phoenix gave notice that he would bring in a bill to repeal the duty on railroad iron.

Mr. Dana gave notice that he would introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. Duncan introduced his bill to establish a uniform time for holding the elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday, the 9th inst.